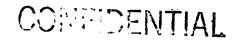
The Files	8 July 1957
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ED-76, Trip Report	DOC 13 REV DATE 23/4/8 BY 37/6/ ORIG COMP 33 OPI 56 TYPE 2 ORIG CLASS 5 PAGES 2 REV GLASS 6 JUST 22 NEXT REV 20/0 AUTH 1 HR 70-2 25)
1.	25>
to manitor progress on the	2 and 3 July 1957. was visited 25X various tasks under contract 25-76.
was visited jointly	with personnel to discuss the 25X in the development of the miniaturised
data recenter, a new task i	the data recorder. The following
at	this, were present during conferences 25X
	25%
The following persons, with conferences	s security status, were greeent during
	25X ²

- 2. Progress on the 60-Day Progresser, the Signal Actuated Switch and Time Event Marker, and the 84-Eour Timer (Tacks A, C, and E) is satisfactory. Parts are being assembled for the bulk of the fifty 60-Day Progressers. Assembly will not begin until a larger percentage of the parts are fabricated. Nost of the parts for the test devices have been received from the shops.
- 3. Progress on the Time Event Marker was exhibited in the form of machine drawings of the time code wheels and the wiring metrix. The wheels and the matrix will incorporate etched beard techniques. The wiring matrix beard will be made by a new etching technique. This technique involves the placing of two networks



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on one side of the board; each separated from each other by a thin insulating film. Inter-connection between the two networks is obtained at various paints by holes in the film.

- A prototype model of the 84-Hour Timer was displayed. This model incorporates changes desired in the engineering model such as the winding knob and the legibility of dial graduations. A variable "6W time" cam and a potted connector plug also was incorporated in the unit. A single operating engineering model was delivered to meet a present operational fequirement. Five more models are scheduled to be delivered before 15 August 1957.
 - 5. A full day, Wednesday, 3 July, was spent at conferences discussing approaches to the data recorder. Among them were methods of tape drive such as capstan versus real drive and fidelity of pulse reproduction. Considerable time was spent on methods of speed control, motors, etc. Further discussion involved the nature of various recording heads and various tapes. A Mylar recording tape base baving a thickness of { mill (.00025 inch) was exhibited as a possible solution to the tape valocity real size playing time paradox. The representatives were asked if stretching of this tape

will be a problem. They replied that stretching will be insignifigant at the minute forces anticipated in the data recorder. Tape "print-through" was not considered to be a serious problem either. It was generally agreed that the first approach will involve capstan drive, † mill tape, † inches per second tape speed, and † mill head gap. The recorder will be able to use any thickness † inch tape, however, making it versatile to svailable tape thicknesses.

- on the recorder project. This gentlemen, however will not receive his U.S. citizenship papers until late in August. His native land was Germany. I have instructed to keep in limited access to the project until his papers came through and SECRET clearance with this Agency is obtained.

OC-E/EAD-EP/DIM: car (8 July 1957). cc: RAD Subject File (8 Monthly Report /(2)

COMPLENTIAL

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